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CALIFORNIA STATE

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 21, 1917.

LABOR AND DEMOCRACY.
IRON TRADES UNIONS STRIKE.
AUSTRALIAN MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.
TRUTH ABOUT CAR STRIKE.
TO MOVE FORWARD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL AND CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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Employees' Pension Fund	259,642.88
Number of Depositors	65,717

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council : : :

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the California State Federation of Labor

VOL. XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917 No. 33

Labor and Democracy

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, which held a conference in Minneapolis, Minn., on September 5th, 6th and 7th, and which had nearly 200 delegates in attendance, created history during the three-day session and set forth in the plainest possible way the fact that the organized workers of the United States are solidly behind the government in the prosecution of the war, notwithstanding that efforts have been made by disloyalists to make it appear that the workers were opposed to the war.

Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, headed a parade of 400 loyal representatives of labor, rallying from east and west, which inaugurated the conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Welcomed cordially to Minnesota by Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, at whose behest the People's Council was started on its adventurous travels, the loyal leaders of American labor made clear at the outset their whole hearted devotion to the cause of their country in the war.

"This is not a capitalists' war, but a freemen's war," said Samuel Gompers.

Those who prate now about "war aims" and "terms of peace" are "unconscious traitors, to say the least," declared Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, former chairman of the commission on industrial relations, in his speech as temporary chairman.

"This meeting," he declared, "is the forerunner of an organization that will not partake of politics, but with a feeling keen for justice and democracy, will organize through the land a company of men and women so powerful that we may sweep our armies to a victorious peace."

"This war is rightfully called a war of democracy," said Walsh. "I am opposed to war, of course. So are all of us. In my mind and in yours there is no greater detestation of war than is lodged in the mind of that master statesman, Woodrow Wilson.

"We speak of pacifists as persons opposed to war. But in the last analysis there is no such thing as a pacifist. There is something for which each man and each woman would give up their lives, defense of honor, of the lives and honor of their children, of their wives, of their homes. If ever a war was waged in defense of the homeland, it is this war."

Mr. Walsh reasoned with the foreign born citizens, and denounced the attacks by "so-called friends of Irish freedom," which he had heard recently in New York. Both his grandfathers, he said, had come from Ireland, and he has belonged to every organization working for the liberation of Ireland. "But," he shouted, "I would not let that interfere with my Americanism. These men, under the guise of fighting the ancient enemies of Ireland, are making covert attacks on this country. It is the part of manliness for such men to take guns and join the army of the autocrats, or to speak out, if they cherish thoughts of a treasonable nature, and come out in the open and pay the penalty."

E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, called the conference to order and introduced Governor Burnquist.

"We all of us believe in peace," the governor declared, "but peace cannot come as long as a military autocracy controls the German empire. We have to put down this monster so it can never again raise its head, in modern or future civilization. It is a conflict between the philosophy of force and the philosophy of justice.

"Regardless of race, color, nationality, creed or party, we all stand behind our great commander-in-chief, Woodrow Wilson."

Every speaker urged unquestioning support of the President in prosecuting the war. The dominant note of the gathering was that the people had selected Woodrow Wilson as commander-in-chief and that they should obey his commands without hesitation or argument until such time as an honorable and lasting peace may be obtained.

The platform adopted by the conference follows:

"The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in its first national conference, declares its unswerving adherence to the cause of democracy, now assailed by the forces of autocracy and militarism. As labor unionists, social reformers and socialists, we pledge our loyal support and service to the United States Government and its allies in the present world conflict.

"We declare that the one overshadowing issue is the preservation of democracy. Either democracy will endure and men will be free, or autocracy will triumph, and the race will be enslaved. On this prime issue we take our stand. We declare that the great war must be fought to a decisive result; that until autocracy is defeated there can be no hope of an honorable peace, and that to compromise the issue is only to sow the seed for bloodier and more devastating wars in the future.

"We declare our abhorrence of war and our devotion to the cause of peace. But we recognize that there are evils greater and more intolerable than those of war. We declare that war waged for evil ends must be met by war waged for altruistic ends. A peace bought by the surrender of every principle vital to democracy is no peace, but shameful servility. Our nation has not sought this war. As a people, we desired peace for its own sake, and we held fast to our traditional principle of keeping aloof from the political affairs of Europe.

"Our President, with a forbearance and a patience which some of us thought extreme, exhausted every honorable means in behalf of peace; and the declaration of war came only after many months of futile efforts to avoid a conflict. This war, so relentlessly forced upon us, must now be made the means of insuring a worldwide and permanent peace.

"We declare that in this crisis the one fundamental need is unity of action. The successful prosecution of the war requires that all the energies of our people be concentrated to a common purpose. After more than two years of exhaustive deliberation, in which every phase of our relation to the great world problem had been thoroughly debated, the constitutional representatives of the people declared the nation's will. Loyalty to the people demands that all acquiesce in that decision and render the government every service in their power.

"We strongly denounce the words and actions of those enemies of the republic who, falsely assuming to speak in the name of labor and democracy, are now ceaselessly striving to obstruct the operations of the government. In misrepresenting the government's purposes, in traducing the character of the President and of his advisers, in stealthily attempting to incite sedition and in openly or impliedly counselling resistance to the enforcement of laws enacted for the national defense, they abuse the rights of free speech, free assemblage and a free press. In the name of liberty they encourage anarchy; in the name of democracy they strive to defeat the will of the majority, and in the name of humanity they render every possible aid and comfort to the brutal Prussian autocracy. If the sinister counsels of those persons were followed labor would be

reduced to subjection and democracy would be obliterated from the earth. We declare that the betrayal of one's fellow workers during a strike finds its exact counterpart in the betrayal of one's fellow citizens in time of war, and that both are offenses which deserve the detestation of mankind.

"We declare that a sturdy defense of the interests of labor is wholly compatible with supreme loyalty to the government. We recognize the many proofs given by the President and the administration chiefs to the principle that the war shall not be made an excuse for lowering any of the standards which have been established by labor in its long struggle. We declare, however, that predatory influences are at work at all times and particularly in time of war to lower these standards. These efforts, wherever made, must be resisted. Not only must all present standards be maintained, but there must be no curtailment of any of the present agencies which make for the betterment of the condition of labor. Our loyalty to the government is the loyalty of free men who will not acquiesce in any surrender of principle.

"This war, which on our part is waged for the preservation of democracy, has already set in motion vast forces for the furtherance and extension of democracy. Revolutionary changes have been made, changes which reveal the power and determination of a democratic people to control its own economic life for the common good. We declare that peace shall not be another name for reaction, but that the gains thus far made for labor should be maintained in perpetuity.

"We declare that a condition which demands the conscription of men likewise demands the conscription of wealth, and that incomes, excess profits and land values should be taxed to the fullest needs of the government.

"We declare that industrial enterprises should be the servants and not the masters of the people, and that in cases where differences between owners and workers threaten a discontinuance of production necessary for the war, the government should assume complete control of such industries and operate them for the exclusive benefit of the people.

"We declare that the government should take prompt action with regard to the speculative interests which, especially during the war, have done so much to enhance prices of the necessaries of life. To increase the food supply and to lower prices, the government should commandeer all land necessary for public purposes and should tax idle land in private possession on its full rental value.

"We declare that the right of the wage earners to collective action is the fundamental condition which gives opportunity for economic freedom and makes possible the betterment of the workers' conditions. The recognition already given to this principle should be extended and made the basis of all relationship, direct or indirect, between the government and wage earners engaged in activities connected with the war.

"We declare that the wage earners must have a voice in determining the conditions under which they are to give service, and that the voluntary institutions that have organized the industrial, commercial and transportation workers in time of peace shall be unhampered in the exercise of their recogni:ed functions during the war; that labor shall be adequately represented in all the councils authorized to conduct the war and in the commission selected to negotiate terms of peace.

"We declare our full accord with the declarations agreed upon by the conference of American trade unionists called by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, held in Washington, March 12, 1917, in which the representatives of affiliated national and international trade unions and the railroad brotherhoods participated.

"Believing that the material interests of the nation's soldiers and sailors and of their dependents should be withdrawn from the realm of charity and chance, and that health and life should be fully insured, we indorse the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill now before Congress.

"We declare for universal equal suffrage.

"Fully realizing that the perpetuity of democratic institutions is involved in freedom of speech, of the press and of assemblage, we declare that these essential rights must be guarded with zealous care lest all other rights be lost. We declare, however, that where expressions are used which are obstructive to the government in its conduct of the war, or are clearly capable of giving aid or comfort to the nation's foes, the offenders should be repressed by the constituted authorities in accordance with established law.

"Inspired by the ideals of liberty and justice herein declared as a fundamental basis for national policies, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy makes its appeal to the working men and women of the United States, and calls upon them to unite in unanimous support of the President and the Nation for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of democracy."

The officers elected were:

President, Samuel Gompers.

Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Gertrude H. B. Fuller, Pittsburgh; James Duncan, Massachusetts; W. R. Gill, Milwaukee.

Executive Committee, Frank P. Walsh, Missouri; W. J. Ghent and James W. Mullen, California; John Walker, Illinois; John Spargo, Vermont; Wm. Edlin, New York; C. Lanelle, Missouri, Matthew Woll, Illinois, Jacob J. Shepherd, Pennsylvania; Jas. C. Holland, New York, and David J. Barry, Pennsylvania.

The committee on permanent organization submitted the following address, in which formation of local bodies of the Alliance throughout the United States is urged. The address was unanimously adopted:

To every working man and woman, all patriotic citizens of the United States:

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, called into being by the authoritative voice of the American Federation of Labor, sends this appeal to you:

For the successful prosecution of the war which our Nation is waging against the Imperial Prussian Autocrat, we realize that, in the words of President Wilson, "it is not an army we must shape and train for war; it is a nation."

Nothing less than the united loyal service of every useful hand and mind, and the loyal support of every honest heart is required for the proper accomplishment of the aims of our democracy.

To this end, we appeal to the organized working men and women and all real Americans in every walk of life to form branches of this organization in every State, county, township and municipality in the United States, in order that every atom of strength and every ounce of the resources of the nation may be placed at the disposal of our government at this time.

Any nation engaged in war must conserve and make efficient all its forces. Most of all must a democratic people while at war conserve and guard its human resources since these not only furnish the keys which unlock and make available the material factors of the land, but are also the fountainhead of its continuing courage and moral resolve.

The policies of our government which are already in effect in this war leave no room for doubt that the very ideals for which the Ameri-

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can working class has been striving are being realized in the prosecution of this war.

It has been demonstrated that in order to accomplish world democracy it is necessary to establish in every nation industrial democracy. Once realized these ideals will be maintained, extended and improved.

Among the things already accomplished are:

The agreement between the Secretary of War and the representatives of the American Labor movement that union wages, hours and conditions shall obtain throughout all construction work done for army purposes.

A similar agreement has also been reached with the Secretary of the Navy.

An agreement has been brought about by the representatives of the government between the officials of the Seamen's Union and the owners of the shipping industry, which stands far above all similar agreements previously made for the benefit of the men who go down to the sea in ships.

The Shipping Board has signed with the Longshoremen's Association an agreement providing for the union scale on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts for all longshoremen on boats under the control of that board.

The Emergency Fleet Construction Company, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the president of the American Federation of Labor, and the presidents of national and international unions concerned, have entered into an agreement by which wages and hours established by trade agreements become the standards for construction work on ships built for the Nation.

Every board and commission dealing with war problems which involve the people's welfare has upon it substantial representatives of the American organized labor movement, selected equally for the purpose of protecting and promoting the well-being of the Nation and of its workers during the war period.

To solidify the entire nation to the end that all the purposes of democracy may be realized throughout the world, it is necessary that those most directly interested and affected should rally to the support of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Immediate action is vital. We therefore urge that every organization of every working man and woman, industrial and agricultural, take prompt action looking to the establishment of State and local branches of this movement and providing for its maintenance and support.

Funds are needed for the great work, and we urge that contributions be sent by individuals and organizations for propaganda and organization expenses. We urge that all organizations wishing to affiliate make an immediate appropriation to be used for the purposes of the national movement.

All funds should be sent to J. G. Phelps Stokes, 100 William street, New York City.

The smallest republican state in regard to population is Tavolara, a little known island about five miles long with an average width of half a mile, situated off the north coast of Sardinia. Many maps and geographies are totally ignorant of the existence of this state. Yet it is a free and independent republic of about seventy inhabitants, who are their own rulers.

When St. Paul addressed "epicureans and stoics" (Acts xvii, 18), at Athens the philosophy of life was practically reduced to the teaching of these two antagonistic schools. Pleasure and not absolute truth was the end at which Epicurus aimed. His system degenerated into mere materialism, and in this form epicureanism was the popular philosophy at the beginning of the Christian era.

AUSTRALIAN MATERNITY ALLOWANCE.

By Judge Henry Neil.

In the commonwealth of Australia there exists a measure which five years ago was brought into existence without much publicity, with the engaging modesty that characterizes the Australian when he tackles a big subject.

The Australian Maternity Allowance is a thing which stands by itself. It is unique. It is a free gift of the nation to those to whom it is ever in debt—the mothers of its children.

The method of the grant is delightfully simple. To every woman who gives birth to a child, either in Australia or on board a ship proceeding from one port to another in the territories of the commonwealth, a sum of $25 is paid by the commonwealth treasury. Most state grants are loaded with many "buts." The Maternity Allowance has only those which are needed to safeguard it from imposition. It asks for no contribution from the recipient before or after the event. Simply it is laid down that it shall be payable only to women who are inhabitants of Australia or intend to settle in that favored country. And the allowance is naturally made only in respect of a child born alive, or one that is certified to as being, in the medical term, "viable," i. e., one capable of sustaining life. But the essential point of the scheme is that the money is paid to the mother. Around her person circles the whole principle of the measure. For in their wisdom, the Australian statesmen have laid it down as a safe formula that a mother should be provided with the means necessary to protect her own health and that of the future citizens of Australia in the best interests of the commonwealth. And, further, that in the providing of this simple humanitarian comfort there shall not be attached to it any stigma of charity; for such a condition would be the surest kind of insult to the independent pride of the Australian people.

Simple means are provided for conveying the money to the mother. A minimum number of documents is presented, in the ordinary cases, for the certificate of the mother's attendant. Where the child is not born alive, or dies within 12 hours after birth a medical certificate (unless the case is exceptional), must be furnished, certifying that the child was a viable child.

The act of the Federal Parliament which initiated the grant was introduced in 1912 by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, now the High Commissioner of his country in London. He had, of course, to meet a great deal of opposition. There is in Australia, as in all countries, a considerable section of conservative thought that is naturally opposed to anything new. This section naturally opposed the new measure. But, strangely enough, the most vehement opposition came from the churches. It was not confined to any one church, either. Anglican, as well as Nonconformist, regarded it as a "premium upon vice." However, the prelates notwithstanding, the act was placed upon the statute books. The progress of its results is instructive. In the first year of its operation, 1913, 83,475 claims were paid, amounting to £412,375. In 1914, 134,998 claims, amounting to £674,990. In 1915, 138,855 claims, amounting to £694,275. In 1916, 131,943 claims, amounting tc £659,715. And it should be remembered, always as a record in such matters, that the cost of administration amounts to something like 1 2-3 per cent. So that it may be established that the allowance is availed of by all classes in Australia. It is administered at a minimum of expense, and with a maximum of facility. And it is incontestable that already it has saved uncounted suffering, has promoted previously unrealized comfort, and has raised motherhood in Australia to the level of definite national recognition.

Sorrow is a bitter pill that all must swallow sooner or later.

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IRON TRADES UNIONS STRIKE.

Thirty thousand iron workers of San Francisco and Alameda counties struck last Monday. It is the largest strike in the history of the Pacific Coast and affects every plant around the Bay employing the 25 crafts composing the Iron Trades Council. The following statement was issued by the conference committee which carried on the negotiations with the employers, soon after the walkout occurred, and bears the signatures of said committee, namely, R. W. Burton of Molders' Union; Pierre Flaherty, Machinists' Union, and M. J. McGuire, Boiler Makers' Union:

After exhausting every means at our command to bring about an amicable adjustment with our employers, the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association, in the matter of wages, and after making every possible concession to our employers in order that there should be no cessation on government work now under construction in the shipyards of the San Francisco bay counties, we found it necessary, because of the arbitrary position taken by the California Metal Trades Association, to issue a general strike order, after the matter had been fully discussed and voted upon by the members of every organization affiliated with the Iron Trades Council.

Because we, the workers, insisted upon a fair share of the profit being made by some of our employers out of the war situation, we are now accused by the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association of being "unpatriotic."

We resent and deny this charge and are willing to let the public decide this question. Here are the facts:

For three months past the Iron Trades Council has been endeavoring to negotiate a new wage scale and working agreement with the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association, to take effect on September 15th, when the old agreement would expire.

As the cost of living has soared sky-high since our last agreement was negotiated, and as we have had no increase in wages for the last three years, and as our employers have been reaping a harvest from the war contracts which they have secured from the government, we feel justified in asking an average of 35 per cent increase in wages.

This was denied us by our employers, who finally offered an increase of 10 per cent.

The Iron Trades Council refused to accept the 10 per cent increase for the reason that it would mean for many of the men an increase of only 25 cents per day, there being hundreds of men employed at $2.25 and $2.50 per day, and many of these poorly paid workers have been working at the Union Iron Works for twelve years past.

Finally, as a last resort, being actuated by patriotic motives, the Iron Trades Council offered to accept an increase of 10 per cent for those workers receiving above the minimum wage, and 20 per cent for those receiving the minimum wage, the men to remain at work pending a decision of the adjustment board at Washington, D. C.

This would have averted the strike and would not have interfered with the ship building program of the United States Government.

The California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association refused this offer, and there was nothing left for the men to do but go on strike.

The unions affiliated with the Iron Trades Council, representing a membership of approximately 30,000 workers who have obeyed the strike order, are as follows:

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168.
Boiler Makers No. 6.
Cement Workers No. 1.
Electrical Workers No. 6.
Electrical Workers No. 537.
Foundry Employees.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5.
Machinists No. 68.
Metal Polishers.
Millmen No. 422.
Millwrights No. 766.
Molders No. 164.
Pattern Makers.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104.
Steam Fitters and Helpers.
Ship Painters.
Ship Calkers, Joiners, Shipwrights and Boat Builders.

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The industries which are directly affected by the iron workers' strike include, besides the larger shipyards and foundries, scores of automobile repair shops and smaller machine shops on both sides of the bay, and the works of the American Can Company. The shipyards in which work has stopped include the following:

Union Iron Works plants at Twentieth and Michigan streets in San Francisco and on the Oakland Estuary in Alameda.

Moore & Scott Iron Works, Oakland Estuary.

Anderson's Ship Yard and Marine Ways, 850 Innes avenue.

Barnes & Tibbitts, Oakland Estuary, Alameda.

Bowes & Andrews, 153 Steuart.

Hall Bros., Marine, Railway and Shipbuilding Co., 312 California.

Hanlon Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., foot of Fifth avenue, Oakland.

Pacific Ship Yards and Ways Co., 956 Evans street.

Schultze & Schultze, 1151 Evans avenue.

Seattle Construction and Dry Docks Co., 149 California street.

W. F. Stone, Fruitvale.

Main Street Iron Works, 163 Main street.

George W. Kneass, Eighteenth and Illinois streets.

The Thomas Crowley Company, Oakland Estuary, East Oakland.

Brass and iron foundries closed by the strike in San Francisco are as follows:

W. T. Garrett Company, 299 Fremont street.

M. Greenburg Company, 225 Beale street.

San Francisco Brass Foundry, 48 Clementina street.

Kingwell's Brass Foundry, 450 Natoma street.

Krenzes Brass Works, 431 Folsom street.

Thomas Day Company, 725 Mission street.

Pacific Brass Foundry, 528 Folsom street.

Excelsior Brass Works, 1168 Bryant street.

Enterprise Brass Foundry, 2902 Nineteenth street.

Western Brass Manufacturing Company, 217 Tehama street.

Mission Foundry, 2256 Treat avenue.

Enterprise Foundry Company, 2902 Nineteenth street.

Occidental Foundry, Eighteenth and Folsom streets.

Pacific Foundry Company, Eighteenth and Treat avenue.

McCormick Brothers, Eighteenth and Folsom streets.

Rincon Foundry Company, 349 Seventh street.

Western Foundry, Fifth and Folsom streets.

Thompson Brothers, 625 Brannan street.

A. Merle Company, Bay and Stockton streets.

Vulcan Iron Works, Kearny and Francisco streets.

Pacific Rolling Mill, Seventeenth and Mississippi streets.

San Francisco Stove Works, 260 Townsend street.

Scandia Pacific Foundry, Twenty-third and Glasscock streets.

Enterprise Foundry, 320 Fremont street.

Miners' Iron Works, 249 First street.

P. David Company, Twenty-second and Indiana streets.

Ajax Foundry Company, 47 Clementina street.

Coast Foundry Company, South San Francisco.

Enterprise Iron and Steel Foundry, South San Francisco.

Alameda County.

Oakland Brass Foundry, 934 Park avenue, East Oakland.

Pioneer Brass Foundry, 976 Park avenue, East Oakland.

California Brass Foundry, 1001 Twenty-second avenue, East Oakland.

Standard Brass Works, Third and Jefferson streets, Oakland.

H. C. Macauley Company, Carlton street, West Berkeley.

Judson Iron Works, Park avenue, Emeryville.

Standard Foundry Company, Dennison street, East Oakland.

United Iron Works, Second and Jefferson streets, Oakland.

Empire Foundry, 429 Third street, Oakland.

Phoenix Iron Works, Second and Castro streets, Oakland.

Dow Pump Company, Oak and Clement streets, Alameda.

C. L. Best Steel and Iron Company, foot of 105th avenue, Stonehurst.

Hunter Foundry Company.

Block's Brass Foundry.

The unions in their demands ask the following scale:

Machinists, $6; molders, $6; blacksmiths, $6; pattern makers, $7; engineers, $6; sheet metal workers, $6; coppersmiths, $6; shipyard laborers, $3.50; electrical workers, $6; asbestos workers, $6; riggers, $6; steam fitters, $6; boilermakers, $6; foundry employees, $4; metal polishers, $6; shipwrights, caulkers and joiners, $6; structural iron workers, $6; pile drivers, $6; ship painters, $5; stationary firemen, $120 a month.

The wage scale in effect at the time the strike was called follows:

Molders, $4.25; machinists, $4; boilermakers, $4.25; patternmakers, $5; steamfitters, $4; blacksmiths, $4; shipwrights, joiners and caulkers, $5 on old work, $6 on new work; shipyard laborers, $2.40; painters, $4; ship riggers, $2.75; sheet metal workers, $4; engineers, $4; foundrymen, $3.25; electricians, $4; coppersmiths, $5; asbestos workers, $5; metal polishers, $4; bridge and structural iron workers, $5; stationary firemen, $110 per month.

Negotiations for a settlement of the strike are proceeding daily. The conferees for the Iron Trades Council are handling the demands of all the unions affected. A tentative basis of terms on which to resume work may be agreed upon soon so as to delay construction on Government work as little as possible.

DEMAND NEW TRIAL.

The International Molders' Union of North America at its annual convention has gone on record with a strong demand for a retrial for Mooney. The question is to come up again before the State Supreme Court when it meets in Los Angeles on October 16th.

In November next, that same court is to render a decision on the tangle that has arisen over the desperate efforts of Fickert to stave off the recall proceedings against him.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Judge Cabaniss rejected as faulty the indictment rendered against Harry Hood by the grand jury.

This week another deputation of labor officials will again call upon his Honor, Mayor Rolph, to call his attention to the fact that these cases have now really attracted a lot of attention, and to ascertain if the inquiry ordered by him of the police department on the 17th of August last has been productive of any results, as far as the clearing up of the Oxman matter is concerned.

"Every box of union-made stogies or cigars bears the union label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America and none others are union made. See that the label is on the box and tell your friends of them as well as the dealer. If this is done now the stogie and cigar makers pledge themselves to add members to the organized labor movement."

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

Industrial Accident Commission
UNDERWOOD BUILDING
525 Market Street SAN FRANCISCO

DON'T PATRONIZE
THE PRODUCTS OF THE
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
THEY ARE UNFAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR

BUT—Be sure to purchase the products of the following firms who are employing men and women affiliated with the Organized Trade Union Movement:

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Savings and Commercial Depts.
783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.

Grown wiser for the lesson given,
I fear no longer, for I know
That, where the share is deepest driven,
The best fruits grow.

—Whittier.

A demand for the union label is a demand for square dealing on the part of employers with employees. Demand the label and insist upon getting it. In this way you can do your bit toward promoting your own interests as well as those of your fellows.

George P. West, who recently attacked Samuel Gompers, a few years ago was an unknown man and gained prominence through his connection, in a subordinate capacity, with the Industrial Relations Commission. His conduct since that time has been such as to cause many to doubt the value of that portion of the commission's report which he wrote. The labor movement of San Francisco has had concrete evidence of his unreliability, and, therefore, has no faith in his statement of alleged facts. The movement can get along very well without either his advice or his criticism.

A thimble-brained creature signing himself "A Union Man," says he has been forced to strike though he is entirely satisfied with his work and pay, and wants to know if we do not believe he would be justified under the circumstances in remaining at work. There can be but one answer to that question, and that is that when he joined the union he agreed to abide by the will of the majority, and he is not honest or honorable if he fails to keep his pledge. There can be no government, no order, no advancement if each individual is to be allowed to act upon his own desires and set aside the will of the majority.

The editor of the Seattle "Union Record" is apparently endeavoring to make it appear that the organized workers are a selfish lot and not in the least interested in the welfare of the nation. Fortunately, however, the labor movement is made up overwhelmingly of true Americans. Here is one of his foolish utterances: "The People's Council fiasco which developed as a result of its suppression by the authorities in various states has been matched by the failure of the opposing organization, engineered by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, to secure more than a mere handful of delegates. The whole thing merely shows that organized labor is attending strictly to its business of getting better living and working conditions for the working class and letting the 'uplifters' worry about their own affairs."

-:- To Move Forward -:-

Some of the enemies of organized labor, both among employers and employees, are industriously circulating a story to the effect that Samuel Gompers and officers of international unions have signed agreements in which the rights of unions to insist upon increases in pay and changes in working conditions were given away. These people know there is no truth in their assertions, but they hope to confuse the general public and place the organized workers in the position of contract violators.

Touching this matter, Mr. Gompers himself says:

"I wish to say that this charge is a bald and complete untruth, and those who made it either knew it was an untruth or else are so ignorant of current labor history as to render them unfit for any intelligent discussion of it. The statement is a plain lie from start to finish.

"In the first place, even if I, as president of the American Federation of Labor, had entered into any such preposterous agreement, it would have been repudiated instantly by the labor movement. In the second place, I would not enter into any such movement. It is not necessary for me even to say that I would not.

"Organized labor has not made common cause with any enemies of the labor movement, nor will it. It has made common cause with our country and our democracy and with the democratic aspirations of the working people of the world, and this cause has always been ours—ours first of all.

"The 'reactionary, militaristic and capitalist' interests have been compelled to surrender more to the American labor movement since America entered the war than they had any expectation of surrendering. They are going to surrender more, and moreover, we are going to keep after the war what we gain during the war.

"There is no surrender, no going back, and the misleaders of the so-called Workmen's Council know this perfectly. I am not quite sure whether they are conscious deceivers or conscienceless deceivers.

"Let us just review a bit of what the labor movement has done during the war, for the benefit of those not familiar with the facts. Organized labor is represented throughout the vast conscription machinery of the nation. Organized labor is represented on all the various important war boards and commissions. Organized labor was represented on the government mission to Russia. Organized labor is represented on the war purchases board, one of the most important of all boards, by Hugh Frayne of your own city. Organized labor is represented in the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense. And we have established firmly the principle that the government, in its dealings with American labor, must deal through the American trade union movement.

"Let me say that on the various boards where men of labor hold membership these men are men of labor's own selection. We have the very essentials of democracy in this whole machinery. This is just a small part of the record of constructive achievement.

"There are some who point to what the labor movement of England has done during the war. We are all proud of what the British trade union movement has done. But they have been striving for three years to win what they have got. Give us a year and our labor movement will have gained more.

"The American trade union movement is a militant movement. The foes of labor among the employers know this, even if some of labor's foes in the so-called Workmen's Council do not. When it ceases to be militant it will cease to exist. That is fundamental."

The American labor movement is a forward-moving institution, and it will neither stand still nor go backward no matter how bitterly it is fought by its enemies. Onward, onward will ever be its slogan.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Chamber of Commerce has announced the resignation of Hugh M. Webster, confidential secretary for its law and order committee. It is no secret that the cause of his resignation was dissatisfaction with the present policies of the Chamber.

There is no room in the labor movement for disloyalists. The man who is disloyal to his country in the present crises surely can not be depended upon to be loyal to the union or anything else. He is clearly a traitor, and a traitor is never true to anybody or anything. To such a man the word loyalty has no meaning.

The American Union Against Militarism has issued a statement to the effect that it was "tired of being defamed as 'pro-German' or 'seditious' and would sue for libel any newspaper or press association which ventured to characterize it in such terms." The statement was given out in reply to a news dispatch suggesting that the Department of Justice was contemplating an investigation of the American Union Against Militarism. Will this threat stop criticism?

Some of the Russian radicals seem unable to distinguish the difference between democracy and anarchy. Many of them who claim to be democrats are in reality anarchists and if they have their way poor Russia will suffer for a long time to come. It is to be hoped that Kerensky will prove himself strong enough to pull through, though he is in a most delicate situation, one from which if he extracts himself, will stamp him as one of the world's master statesmen.

The man who tells you that the officers of unions urge trouble in order to hold their positions simply places on display his ignorance of the labor movement. Those in the movement know that the officers are always more conservative and more anxious to avoid conflict than the rank and file. They also know that more officers have lost their positions through strikes than in any other way. This being true, the man who asserts they foment trouble in the interest of themselves brands himself as a fool or a knave, usually the latter.

Those who are opposing the policies of the Government with relation to the prosecution of the war along lines already legally determined are lending aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States and making it harder for the young men who will be called upon to fight the nation's battles in the field. They are increasing the sacrifices that must be made in treasure, suffering and blood. And the regrettable part of the whole thing is that 90 per cent of them are doing it in the interest of some other country with a total disregard for the interests of the country that has given them the great advantages they enjoy. Ingrates!

How many people use the expression "a regular bedlam" without knowing bedlam's "where or what"? Bedlam was the popular corruption of Bethlehem, the name of an insane asylum in London, first established in 1523. Owing to the prevalent ignorance of that age, it was a place of chains and manacles and stocks and finally became so filthy and loathsome that no man could enter it. It was rebuilt several times, but even as late as 1812 the institution was marked by its cruelty to inmates. The poor lunatics were chained and flogged at certain stages of the moon's phase.

WIT AT RANDOM

On the Western plains the sheepman goes out with several thousand head and one human companion. The natural result is that the pair, forced on one another when they least want it, form the habit of hating each other.

An ex-sheepman while in a narrative mood one evening was telling a party of friends of a fellow he once rode with. "Not a word had passed between us for more than a week and that night when we rolled up in our blankets he suddenly asked:

"'Hear that cow beller?'

"'Sounds to me like a bull,' I replied.

"No answer, but the following morning I noticed him packing up.

"'Going to leave?' I questioned.

"'Yes,' he replied.

"'What for?'

"'Too much argument."

Flossie, the waitress, was very keen on a certain handsome young man who always sat at one of her tables. She fluttered round him and ogled and giggled and explained the young man's lack of response by the fact that he stammered.

"Is there anything you want?" she asked one day, and there were several shades of meaning in her tone.

The young man glanced at her and said:

"Will you let me have a k-k-k——"

The maiden blushed violently at this significant sound and threw a glance of triumph at the other waitresses.

"——a k-k-cup?" finished the young man.

The girl blushed deeper than ever at this and the young man went on:

"I kn-know why you're blushing. You thought I was going to ask for a k-k-k-clean cup!"

None more commercially candid than a Japanese baker, who advertises: "Biggest loafer in Tokyo."—Chicago "Tribune."

"Young man, how much do you earn?"

"A hundred dollars a week."

"In that case you should be able to support my daughter comfortably. I have no objection—"

"But, sir, I am only getting $25 a week."—Boston "Transcript."

Father and son went for a stroll one sweltering day recently. As they passed a vendor of ice cream the boy turned to his father and said lovingly:

"I vish you'd puy me some ice cream, fader. I do feel warm."

His father gazed at him for a few seconds in mild surprise, and then exclaimed:

"No, no, Ikey, my poy; but I'll tell you vot I'll do. I'll tell you some ghost stories vot'll make your blood run cold."—London "Tattler."

As a pleasant-faced woman passed the corner, Jones touched his hat to her and remarked feelingly to his companion:

"Ah, my boy, I owe a great deal to that woman."

"Your mother?" was the query.

"No, my landlady."—Ex.

During his vacation a lawyer met an old friend in the village and their conversation drifted to a discussion of the natives. A young farmer came under their view.

"He's a fine-looking young fellow," said the lawyer.

"Ye-e-es," assented his friend.

"Well, anyway, he has a mighty good head."

"It ought to be good," was the reply, "That man's head is brand new—he never used it any."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WORKER.

I build the houses in which you live.
I thresh the wheat that you may have bread.
I grow the flax that you may be clothed.
I make the leather that you may have shoes.
I fell the trees that you may have warmth.
I build railroads and mine the tunnels.
I dig for gold and for silver.
I build the churches in which you worship.
Without me Capital could not exist.
I am Labor.—H. Jacob Baumann.

JOY IN LIVING.

There is lots of joy in living if you strike the proper gait,
If you always come up smiling in the face of every fate;
If you're keeping step and whistling some lively little tune,
You'll be living gay and happy as a summer day in June.

Keep a level head, don't worry, help your brothers on the way;
Let the sunshine of good humor shine upon you every day;
Speak a cheerful word at all times, never "knock" your fellow man,
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all you can.

There is lots of joy in living if you live your life aright—
Lots of sunshine and of roses; keep your eyes turned to the light.
Look behind the clouds of trouble, there's a silver lining there,
And you'll find it if you're only living life upon the square.

Scatter good cheer like the thistle scatters seed before the wind,
And the petty woes and troubles soon will be left far behind.
Be a "booster" every minute, help along your fellow man,
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all you can. —Ex.

A NOVEL TRICK.

For this you will need a burnt-out incandescent light bulb. The spur of glass on the big end is hollow. While you hold that part under the hottest water in which you can keep your hands, carefully file off the point of the bulb. When the water reaches the hollow part, it will enter the bulb and immediately begin to boil, says the "American Boy." This is because the extremely rarefied atmosphere inside lowers the boiling point to the temperature of the water. As soon as the space is filled with steam, the boiling ceases.

Still keeping the opening under water, or closing it securely with one moistened finger, hold the bulb under a stream of cold water. The water will begin to boil again immediately, because the cold water condenses the steam, and so leaves a partial vacuum.

If you close the opening securely with sealing wax when the bulb is about one-fifth full of water, you will have a very novel toy. As soon as the bulb has cooled, you will have an apparatus similar to what is called in physics a water hammer. When the bulb is inverted, the water will be sent to the other end with a sharp click.

All contract machine shops in Mobile, Ala., have signed the eight-hour agreement of the Machinists' Union.

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti, Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.
Jim Cray.....Secretary
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, September 19, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

New member: Louis Persinger.

Transfers deposited: Arthur L. Nuckols, No. 3, Indianapolis, trombone and baritone; W. Stewart, No. 76, Seattle, cornet and trumpet.

Members will please take notice that the new funeral law is very plain in its provisions. No substitutes are permitted, and there are only two excuses for non-attendance, namely, illness or absence from the jurisdiction.

Members will please be advised that the funeral fine will be charged with dues. Failure to pay same by September 30, 1917, will place members in the list of delinquents.

The next meeting of the price list committee will be held on Monday, September 24th, at 11 a. m. Members interested in any part of the price list are requested to appear before the committee.

Violin and bass players desirous of playing in the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra this season should make application to the office of the Symphony Society in the Phelan Building.

A baby girl has made its appearance into the household of Frank Wilson. The membership extend their best wishes to the new arrival, and Mrs. and Frank Wilson.

Dues and assessments, third quarter, to the amount of dues $2.25, picnic tickets 50 cents, total $2.75, can now be paid any time on or before September 30, 1917. Bring your union card to C. H. King, Secretary-Treasurer.

Please make note of the following changes of address:

Attl, K., Bohemian Club.
Bishop, Harry S., 344 Ellis street. Tel. Franklin 3943.
Brenner, J. H., care of Kohler & Chase.
Brooks, D. H., U. S. Army, 125th Regt. Band, Field Artillery.
Bumstead, Mrs. Mary, 621 Stockton street, Casa Mont Alvo Apts.
De Lucchi, Peter. Kearny 533.
De Mandil, Carlos, 1217 Fifth avenue. Tel. Sunset 2454.
Franks, Charles, 3364 Sacramento street. Tel. West 3060.
Gillen, Guy W., 1075 Post street.
Hornig, Walter, 1539 Clay street.
Kaufman, G. R., San Rafael.
Kubischek, Paul, 381 Turk street.
Lax, John F., Hotel Larne. Tel. Franklin 9130.
Libera, Fred, 534 Broadway. Tel. Sutter 3675.
McIntyre, Mrs. Augusta, 568 Golden Gate avenue.
Martin, Walter J., 615 Broadway. Tel. Sutter 1071.
Nobile, Louis E., 1451 Taylor street. Tel. Franklin 4703.
Paquet, Louis J., 210 Bayswater avenue, Burlingame.
Pleminik, August, 743 Polk street. Tel. Franklin 4120.
Salvatore, M., 1668 Market street. Tel. Market 5020.
Tait, N. A., 275 Turk street. Tel. Franklin 2215.
Vannucci, Joe, 814 Filbert street.
Wenzel, L. W., 434 Leavenworth street. Tel. Franklin 1646.
Willats, G. E., Continental Hotel.

With a symphony orchestra of 80 musicians under the baton of Wallingford Riegger, the great American conductor of the Bluthner Orchestra, Berlin, and with Madame Matzenauer, "the greatest voice at the Metropolitan," as soloist, Frank W. Healy will give his opening concert of the season at the Exposition Auditorium this Sunday afternoon.

With the possible exception of the Beethoven Festival of Music, which was also under the business management of Mr. Healy, at the Exposition Auditorium in 1915, this concert will entail a greater expenditure of money than anything ever given by a private individual in San Francisco, costing in the neighborhood of $4500. Tickets are on sale at the usual places. Here is the program:

1 Overture, "Leonore," Op. 72, No. 3..Beethoven
2 Aria of Fides, "Ah, mon fils!" ("Ah, my son!") from "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Mme. Matzenauer as Fides
3 Symphony No. 6, in B minor, "Pathetique." Op. 74 .....Tschaikowsky
I. Adagio-Allegro-Andante-Allegro Vivo.
II. Allegro con Grazia.
III. Allegro Molto Vivanco.
IV. Adagio lamentoso.
Intermission.
4 (a) "Shepherdesses' Song"
(b) "In a Haunted Forest," Suite of Op. 42 in A minor.....MacDowell
5 Tone Poem, "Death and Transfiguration," Op. 24 .....Strauss
6 Aria of Dalila.
"Amour viens Aider" ("Love Lend Me Thy Might") .....Saint-Saens
Mme. Matzenauer as Dalila

Every Citizen Should Register.

Under the preferential voting system now in effect, there will be but one election this year, which will occur on the 6th of November. Registration for that election will close October 6th, which is less than one month from now.

No one can vote who has not registered since January 1, 1916, or who does not do so before October 6, 1917.

If you have moved out of your precinct although registered you must re-register. Even if you have not moved out of the precinct, but only changed address, it is advisable anyway to re-register so that printed election matter may be received and trouble avoided in case such mail matter be returned to the registrar's office by the post office.

Those who voted last year and have not moved may be assured that they are registered, and have the right to vote if they remain until the date of election at the same address.

Do not delay to register. If you wait until the last few days or October 5th or 6th you will have to stand in line and wait your turn before the registration clerk.

On November 6th we shall elect one-half the Board of Supervisors. Presumably all incumbents will be candidates for re-election. The Supervisors whose terms expire are: Suhr, Power, Walsh, Deasy, Nelson, McLeran, Nolan, Hilmer and Gallagher.

There are also to be elected two police judges, a city attorney, a tax collector and a few other officers.

It is estimated that there are 175,000 voters registered in the city. But many of them have moved or died, so that the live registration is much less. In the opinion of Registrar Zemansky the registration should reach the 200,000 mark.

The main election contests will center on the candidates for the Board of Supervisors. A number of new factors will make the outcome of the election doubtful.

The new labor party, no doubt, will exercise a more conspicuous position than the defunct Union Labor Party County Committee, which heretofore controlled the nomination of those desiring the labor indorsement.

Until the new labor party has had time to organize and outline its policies, it would be premature to hazard a guess as to its position in the coming campaign. It may announce a program of policies, or announce a list of candidates, or do both. On the other hand, it may confine its activities entirely to fighting certain candidates or policies in favor of which the interests antagonistic to labor are certain to combine.

Whatever line of action is decided on, it is to be hoped that all progressive elements may be wielded in the coming election to defeat the reactionary policies of certain financial and commercial interests, that of late have usurped control of a number of civic organizations and openly advocated class rule and ruthless warfare against organized labor.

If the people of this city indorse at the ballot box men of the stamp indorsed by the present leaders of the Chamber of Commerce and its kindred organizations, it means more internecine strife, and a condition of retrogression from which it should be the chief aim of the new labor party to save this city.

"Under the provisions of the new fish marketing law, the State Market Director fixes the price at which all varieties of fish are sold to consumers. Fish is a health-giving substitute for meats and much cheaper. Eat fish, conserve the nation's meat supply for war purposes, and help keep prices down."—State Council of Defense.

Caution.

Members must be prepared to show union cards at any time or on any engagement when called upon. You are hereby directed to keep your card in a convenient place. A large number of members have been disregarding the card entirely of late. You must bring card when paying your dues.

"The printed card of membership shall be the only warrant for business." Leaders and other members are cautioned against engaging or playing with any member who cannot show fully paid up card for the current quarter.

JOHNSON ON WAR PROFITS.

Following final passage in the Senate of the two billion dollar war revenue bill Senator Hiram W. Johnson made public a statement in which he said:

I voted for the Revenue bill because it was the only revenue bill presented, and the money to be derived from this bill is absolutely essential for the prosecution of the war.

Our contest in the Senate was not without results. The revenue from war profits under our assault was raised a half billion, and the table taxes—those upon tea, coffee, sugar, cocoa, and the like—were stricken from the bill. The bill, nevertheless, in my opinion, does not raise sufficient revenue and is entirely too tender of war profits. It represented, however, money for the war, and the money it raised, because of the war, had to be granted.

The advocates of great war profits and very limited taxes from those war profits have won a victory, but it is a Pyrrhic victory. They ever touched the same chord and sang the same refrain. They loudly declaimed that they believed in high taxes of war profits at the proper time, but the proper time was some uncertain and indefinite future, presumably after the war, when there could be no more war profits.

Lugubriously they asserted that if a large percentage of profits were taken by the Government industry would be crippled and business throttled. A few concrete examples of war profits will demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments of the timid war profits tax men.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation made average pre-war peace profits of four million dollars, and in 1916, made war profits of fifty-seven million dollars; the Dupont Powder Company made average pre-war peace profits of five million dollars, and in 1916 made war profits of eighty-two million dollars; the Anaconda Copper Mining Company made average pre-war peace profits of eleven millions and war profits in 1916 of fifty millions; the Utah Copper Company made pre-war peace profits of seven millions and war profits in 1916 of thirty-nine millions; the United States Steel Corporation made pre-war peace profits of sixty-three millions, and it is estimated in 1917 will make five hundred and eighty millions.

In the last case the Government leaves untouched to the United States Steel Corporation more than three hundred millions of dollars of war profits, in reality almost one million dollars a day, and in other cases cited, proportionately, the Senate has been as generous. Of course, all of the expenses of the war cannot be paid from current incomes; but where we can lessen the burden of the future, without injury to the present, we insist it should be done.

Every dollar we now incur must some time be paid. Every dollar we now pay means one dollar less we must pay in the future. Every dollar we refuse to take today when we are able to take it from these enormous war profits, is an added dollar we and our children must hereafter pay.

When we now refuse to take, as England with its 80 per cent tax now takes, a just proportion of these enormous war profits we say to those who go across the sea: "Not only must you fight the battles of the republic upon a foreign soil but if you return you must pay a greater proportion of the cost than you ought to pay because we did not have the courage, or because we were lacking in something else in dealing with the profits that were made out of the struggle in which you risked your lives."

We say, as well, to the small taxpayer, the merchant and the farmer: "You in the end must foot a greater part of this bill than you should have paid, and that which we could have paid today from the steel corporations, the copper companies and the powder companies and the others now profiting by war, in our tenderness and timidity we put upon you."

The generosity and the charity of the Congress to the Dupont Powder Company in permitting it to retain so great a proportion of its 1600 per cent profit, to the Utah Copper Company in yielding it so great a part of its 500 per cent war profits, to the Anaconda Copper Company with its 500 per cent war profits, to the Bethlehem Steel Company with its 1400 per cent war profits, and to the United States Steel Corporation in permitting it to retain almost a million dollars a day war profits, and to the others making enormous gains out of our struggle, must all be paid some day when there are no longer war profits, and the reckoning will then be with the ordinary taxpayers of the nation.

FISH VERSUS MEAT.

You can buy more nourishment for the money by buying fish than by buying meat. For normal people, fish is just as easily digested as meat—especially white fish.

Such is the report which has come to the Committee on Resources and Food Supply of the State Council of Defense from Dr. M. E. Jaffa, Professor of Nutrition in the University of California and Consulting Nutrition Expert of the California State Board of Health.

Fish is well suited to the diet of children, declares Professor Jaffa. One reason for this is that it has a lower percentage of "nitrogenous extractives" than either beef or mutton. Some people whose digestion is slow may miss the stimulating effect on the gastric juices of these meat extractives. They will like with their fish, therefore, some strongly flavored sauce or condiment as a digestive stimulant.

Fish should not be regarded as a mere "meat substitute," says Professor Jaffa. It should be regarded as another form of flesh food. The protein of fish is practically equal, for tissue-building purposes, to that of meat.

Fish means the welcome opportunity for a family of small means, of making a much-needed addition to its supply of protein foods at less cost than by buying meat. This addition to the supply of protein foods means added health and increased resistance to disease.

One warning, however, is sounded by Professor Jaffa; people who want to make economy and patriotism go hand in hand by cultivating the habit of eating fish should remember that the fish habit, like other habits, should be a matter of growth, and not gymnastic. It is not always possible to change food habits suddenly. An over-zealous patriot who tried to eat fish every day might suffer, says Professor Jaffa, a revulsion of feeling which would prove detrimental to the cause. If used sanely, however, there are few people in California who could not enjoyably and profitably increase their fish consumption to double, or even five-fold.

It seems probable that with the new prices for fish which State Market Director Weinstock is bringing about, fish may come to be the cheapest form in which animal protein can be secured. Already it furnishes more nutriment for the money than does meat.

THE UNION LABEL.

The union workers, both men and women, can do wonders in putting their position before the whole country by making up their minds not to buy anything without the union label.

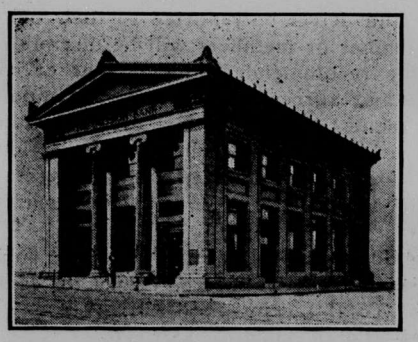
Doesn't it seem a foolish piece of work to spend union money for articles that may have been made in factories that are violently opposed to the principles for which we stand? Why should organized workers continue such practice? The manufacturers will be taking notice of the conditions of organized labor when they find that organized labor buys only goods made in organized factories. Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street, are playing an important part in the label movement in supplying our demand with a first-class line of merchandise.

A secret is a thing which you communicate to one whom you can trust. He in turn tells it to somebody that he can trust, and that somebody reveals it to another somebody whom he can trust. And so it goes the rounds, but it is still a secret, although everybody knows it.

Write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble.

A. W. BROUILLET
ANNOUNCES
THE REMOVAL OF HIS
LAW OFFICES TO ROOM 302
HUMBOLDT BANK
BUILDING

[State Inheritance Tax Department
John S. Chambers, Controller]



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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Boxes, $4.00 per Year.

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JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed for Two Years

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 14, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Carpenters No. 483—T. E. Zant, vice J. P. Sorenson. Iron, Tin and Steel Workers—J. E. Farrell, vice Bro. Mose. Shipyard Laborers—Geo. F. Lang. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed— From Mr. Edward DeBilly, thanking Council for the splendid reception tendered the High French Commission. From the Board of Health, relative to the enforcement of the new housing law. From the Board of Fire Commissioners, with reference to the Fire Department Band; also from James Lewis, secretary of the band, on the same subject, namely, that the band was in competition with the Musicians' Union. From the following unions, inclosing donations for the Carmen: Stable Employees, Bartenders, Cooks, Cap Makers, Steam Engineers, Waiters, Auto Bus Operators, Chauffeurs, Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, Mailers, United Glass Workers, Steam Fitters No. 590, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Asbestos. From Firemen's Union, District of Columbia, relative to the two-platoon system. From Shipyard Laborers, stating it would support the Retail Delivery Drivers in every way possible. Telegram from Garment Workers of Los Angeles, voting $25 for the Carmen.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Janitors' Union. Wage scale of Cooks' Union. Request for a boycott on the St. Francis Theatre from the Theatrical Federation.

Referred to Special Committee—From U. S. Webb, attorney-general, relative to the Oxman case.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Ferguson, advocating a change in our elective system so as to conform with the election laws of the State of California.

Referred to Label Section and "Labor Clarion" Maine State Federation of Labor, calling attention to the unfair Style-Plus clothing, made by Henry Sonnebon & Co.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Johnson, requesting the Board of Supervisors to amend the ordinance relating to the regulating and licensing of jitney buses so as to provide for the issuance of permits under proper safeguards and thereby enable persons generally to furnish and operate vehicles for the transportation of passengers:

"Whereas, The management of the United Railroads is defying the city government, public opinion and the people of San Francisco by its refusal to arbitrate or compose its differences with the striking carmen; and

"Whereas, In this emergency it is desirable to make the contest with the United Railroads as short as possible and effective in bringing the company to a proper realization of its dependence upon the good will of this community; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby respectfully and earnestly requests the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to amend the ordinance relating to the regulation and licensing of jitney buses so as to provide for the issuance of permits, under proper safeguards, and thereby enable persons generally to furnish and operate vehicles for the transportation of passengers in competition with the United Railroads; further

"Resolved, That the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors be further requested to expedite the passage and taking effect of such ordinance by passing same to print immediately and notifying the police department of the board's intention to pass the same as quickly as it may be done under the rules governing its proceedings; and further

"Resolved, That the delegates and officers of the Council be and are hereby instructed to appear before the Board of Supervisors at its next session, Monday, September 17th, at 2 p. m., in support of this resolution."

Moved, that the resolutions be adopted. Amendment, that the first resolve in Delegate Horr's resolutions be inserted; amendment carried, and the resolutions adopted as amended.

Communication from the Street Carmen's Union No. 768, requesting the Council to call a mass meeting of all wage earners and their friends. Moved, that the request be granted. Amendment, to refer to the executive committee. Amendment to amendment, to instruct the officers of the Council to call a mass meeting for the purpose of acquainting the public of San Francisco with the true situation in the Carmen's strike; amendment to amendment carried.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Have levied a fine of $10 on members for riding on U. R. R. cars; procured work for striking carmen. Upholsterers—Are donating $50 per week to carmen. Cooks—Have levied the assessment; will fine members for riding in U. R. R. cars. Cigar Makers—Donated $50 to cigar makers of New York; $75 for carmen; $140 for cigar makers throughout the country. Bakers—French and Italian bakers still unfair; unionists stay away from Latin bakeries. Grocery Clerks—Wissman's, Twenty-fourth and Clement, still unfair; have levied assessment of 50 cents per member for carmen. Press Feeders—Requested assistance in having the Neal Publishing Co. deprived of city printing. Street R. R. Employees No. 518—Donated $1000 to striking carmen. Auto Bus Operators—Have donated $500 to Carmen. Trunk Makers are making progress in their strike. Teamsters—Donated $500 to carmen. Retail Delivery Drivers—Kaiser, Feiling & Ingram still unfair; donated $100 to carmen. Bakery Drivers—Donated $100 to carmen. Pile Drivers—Donated $200 to carmen; $150 to sister local in Arizona. Musicians—Native Sons' celebration filled with amateur bands; requested unionists to discourage the organization of amateur bands.

Label Section—Requested a demand for the union card, label and button.

Executive Committee—On the complaint of Delivery Drivers' Union against the Grocery Clerks for permitting one of its members to be employed on an unfair job, committee recommended that the Grocery Clerks be advised to have said member taken off the job. On the complaint of Teamsters' Union against members of the Jitney Bus Union overcharging passengers, the representatives of the Jitney men asked that the number of car and driver be reported to their office, and said member or members will be disciplined.

Committee recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Waiters' Union.

On the request of Cooks' Helpers' Union for assistance in straightening out the Mead Company, the matter was referred to the secretary for adjustment. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Total receipts, $5833.01.

Expenses—Total expenses, $5763.76.

Adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

Orpheum
O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY
Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

The Supreme Dancing Star
THEODORE KOSLOFF
And His Imperial Russian Ballet and Famous Russian Orchestra.

MRS. GENE HUGHES & CO., in Edgar Allan Woolf's Comedy, "Gowns"; E. CHARLES BENSEE & FLORENCE BAIRD, "Songiflage;" FIVE NELSONS, "Hoops, My Dear"; CLARA HOWARD, Songs and Stories; FRITZ & LUCY BRUCH, 'Cello and Violin Virtuosi; D'AVIGNEAU'S CHINESE DUO; BILLIE REEVES, in "The Right Key But the Wrong Flat."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.
PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

El Primo
CIGARS
12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.

MONTH No. HLB 41 YEAR
SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES BEDDING
on the
Easiest Terms
EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.
1017 Market Street, Above Sixth
We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

Phone Market 5725 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

Union Hats
THAT'S ALL
"YOU KNOW ME"
Your Hatter Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Wedding Ring Specialists
888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

PROPOSED JITNEY ORDINANCE.

Bill No....., Ordinance No..... (New Series).

Amending Ordinance No. 3212 (New Series), entitled "Regulating the use of the streets of the City and County of San Francisco by self-propelled motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire, and providing for the licensing of such vehicles and for a penalty for the violation of this ordinance," by adding thereto a new section to be numbered Section 21a.

Be it ordained by the people of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

Section 1. A new section is hereby added to Ordinance No. 3213 (New Series), the title of which is recited in the title of this ordinance, to be numbered Section 21a and to read as follows:

Section 21a. During any period of emergency, strike or other impairment or lack of street car transportation affecting the entire city or any part thereof, the Chief of Police shall have authority to issue permits for the operation of vehicles to transport passengers for a fixed charge of not more than ten (10) cents between certain definite points or termini. Such permits shall be granted upon the following conditions:

1. Each applicant shall comply with the provisions of Section 3 of this ordinance, excepting subdivisions (g) and (i).

2. Each operator of such vehicle shall be required to file with the Chief of Police a bond of the character prescribed in Section 4 of this ordinance.

3. The designated route and price to be charged for transportation shall be specified in the permit.

4. Persons operating under such permits shall not use any other route signs than those issued to them by the Chief of Police.

5. Persons operating under such permits shall observe all the traffic provisions of this and other ordinances, except in such particulars as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

NOTICE THIS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Maine State Federation of Labor at its fourteenth annual convention held at Bar Harbor, Maine, June 5, 6 and 7, 1917:

"Whereas, The Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor branded the seceding faction from the United Garment Workers of America, as a strike-breaking agency; and

"Whereas, This strike-breaking agency is being ably assisted in its work of attempting to destroy an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through a certain employer, to-wit, Henry Sonneburn & Co., of Baltimore; therefore be it,

"Resolved, That the Maine State Federation of Labor instructs its secretary to notify as quickly as possible, central labor bodies, local and federal labor unions, that Style Plus Clothing, manufactured by Henry Sonneburn & Co., of Baltimore, is produced by strike breakers brought to Baltimore from the slums of New York and Chicago, for the sole purpose of destroying an organization of unquestioned standing in the American labor movement; and be it further

"Resolved, That the delegates attending this convention on their return to their respective homes, are requested to call the attention of the membership of their respective locals, central bodies, and the merchants of their localities to the fact that the Style Plus 17 clothing made by Sonneburn & Co., is unfair to organized labor."

Unanimously adopted at the evening session, June 6, 1917.

Fraternally yours,
H. B. BRAUN,
Secretary, Maine State Federation of Labor.

A man never does anything desperate if fed regularly.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces another great new bill for next week. Theodore Kosloff, premier danseur of the Imperial theatres of Moscow and Petrograd, and recognized as supreme master of Russian ballet dancing in this country, will head the Orpheum bill next week. Kosloff brings with him his own Russian ballet, which includes Maria Maslova, Natacha Rambova, Vera Fredowa, Ivonne Verlainova, Alex. Ivanoff, Seria Russakoff, also his famous Russian orchestra. For each dance Kosloff has appropriate music, costumes and elaborate scenery, the result being a terpsichorean presentation which for beauty, grace and artistry is unequalled. As an exponent of the dance and a purveyor of ballet spectacles Kosloff stands alone. Mrs. Gene Hughes, a clever and accomplished actress and a great favorite in this city, will appear in a sartorial comedy written for her by Edgar Allan Woolf, entitled "Gowns," in which he has given that sin of feminine society, the extravagant love of dress, a comedy twist. He has also given Mrs. Hughes, as Mlle. Kelly, a fashionable Paris modiste, despite her name and slight brogue, the most congenial role she has yet portrayed. The plot tells of a neglected wife's restoration to her husband's affections through the agency of gowns and of Mlle. Kelly. Mrs. Hughes brings with her a capable supporting company. The vaudeville union of a Scot and a Yank has resulted in a clever and entertaining act called "Songiflage." Bensee is an American comedian, and Baird, an attractive Scotch lassie. Their songs consist of American and Scotch melodies, and Bensee's efforts to imitate the Scot cause much diversion. The Five Nelsons present a most highly trained and thoroughly submissive set of hoops which are made to perform most astonishing feats. The act is one of the novelties of vaudeville. Clara Howard, the clever singing comedienne; D'Avigneau's Chinese Duo; Fritz and Lucy Bruch and Billie Reeves and Company in "The Right Key But the Wrong Flat," will be also included in the bill.

U. S. COURT UPHOLDS DRAFT.

Judge Speer of the United States District Court has upheld the draft law and has refused the plea of two arrested men that the law violates the constitutional guarantee against involuntary servitude.

The court declared that to agree to the contention that the draft law contravenes the thirteenth amendment to the Federal constitution would be to consider that the soldier is a slave.

"Nothing could be more abhorrent to the truth," said the court.

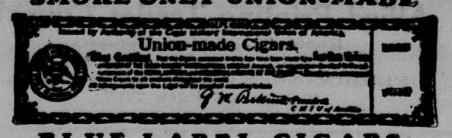
Answering the contention of the petitioners that by the common law it was their right to "remain within the realm" and that this right should be held to relieve them from military service beyond the borders of the United States, Judge Speer said the common law could not prevail against the explicit provisions of an act of Congress, which was empowered by the constitution to raise and support armies. He declared that this power was not restricted in any manner, and that Congress may summon to its army every citizen in the United States.

Admitting that no express power was given to send armies beyond the sea, he said that there was no express power to enact the criminal laws of the United States, building of the Panama Canal or to the purchase of Alaska.

"This has all been done," he said, "under the great power to promote the general welfare, just as the selective army will be created under the law here assailed 'to provide for the common defense.'"

The destiny of labor depends upon labor itself. Your power lies in your own brains and bodies. You must work out your own salvation.—Frank P. Walsh.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS

HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE AND Bartenders International League Of America

AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

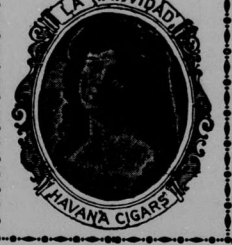
RECOGNIZES THIS HOUSE AS

UNION HOUSE

AND WORTHY THE SUPPORT OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

WHICH DISPLAY THIS HOUSE CARD

UNION



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VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

INTERNATIONAL UNION — UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN OF AMERICA

Union MADE Beer

Ale AND Porter

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THIS IS OUR LABEL

DEMAND PERSONAL LIBERTY IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK

Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,

As a guarantee that it is Union Made

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

PACIFIC COURTEOUS CONTINUOUS SERVICE

CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

Preserve Vegetables and Fruit.

BEANS
STRAWBERRIES
RASPBERRIES
CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

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445 Sutter Street
Telephone Sutter 140

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL 3 SAN FRANCISCO

SEPTEMBER, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....112 Hyde
(176) *California Press .....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press .....238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.....818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....330 Jackson
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) **Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.....5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery....2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.....513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press .....461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin
(145) ‡S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press..... 88 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....363 Clay
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....26 Mint Ave.
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(33) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2436 California
(43) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers. Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company....560 Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....343 Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....675 Stevenson
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(282) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.... ..... 509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian..340 Sansome
(121) *California Democrat..Cor. Annie and Jessie
(123) *L'Italia Daily News....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor .....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The .....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The .....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co..563 Clay
(202) Congdon, Harry R.....311 Battery
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

B. Goldberg of the Hicks-Judd chapel was called to the colors last Tuesday, having received word from Los Angeles, where he had registered, to report for service.

Wm. C. Magner, son of Frank Magner, one of the old members of No. 21, was called in the draft quota from the 12th District, and will leave with the next call from San Francisco.

The "Chronicle" chapel was busy this week passing out tokens to two of its members now in the service. Capt. A. J. Hauser was the recipient of a handsome wrist watch. Capt. Hauser won his commission in the first training camp at the Presidio a few months ago. Alden Olcovich, the office boy in the "Chronicle" composing room has enlisted in the navy and the chapel members presented him with a beautiful traveling roll complete with toilet articles. Alden is the nephew of Selig Olcovich of the "Chronicle" chapel.

James V. Tonkin of Los Angeles, who spent several weeks in August visiting relatives and friends in San Francisco and vicinity, was called north again last week to attend the funeral of his brother who died in San Jose, September 12th. The cause of death was acute appendicitis. He leaves a widow and four children, the eldest being four years and the youngest four weeks.

News has reached headquarters of the death of Chas. K. Jenner, son of S. H. Jenner. The death occurred in Prescott, Arizona, on September 14th. Edwin Towzey, secretary of Prescott Union, writes that Mr. S. H. Jenner is completely broken down, and will probably never be able to get around again.

Secretary Hays has sent the following communication to headquarters and asked that same be given publicity:

"To J. W. Hays, etc. To facilitate the selection of skilled printers who have been drafted or who desire to volunteer their services for their country I desire to know if you would give insert in the next issue of the 'Typographical Journal' an article advising the printers of the country that the corps of engineers, U. S. A., can use such men and for them to communicate with the Chief of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C., for full particulars in regard to enlistment. We can use quite a number of printers, pressmen and linotype operators. Address replies to Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C."

The International Typographical Union through its executive council, subordinate locals, organized chapels and individual members purchased $1,215,000 Liberty bonds of the last issue. The subscription of the executive council was $50,000 but in the allotment of the issue it was cut down to $30,000. This amount, however, will be applied towards the second issue soon to be announced.

The new scale in the job end in Denver is $28.50 for day work and $31.50 for night work. An agreement was signed for three years from September 1, 1917.

Among the arrivals in printing circles this week was Eddie Sullivan of Los Angeles. Eddie has left Los Angeles and as an evidence of good faith of his intention to leave the Angel City, he has deposited a traveling card and intends to stay here a while to get some good climate.

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TRUTH ABOUT CAR STRIKE.

The organized labor movement of San Francisco has just cause to be proud of the striking platform men of the United Railroads who have been on strike for the past six weeks for the right to organize, an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of $3.50 per day.

The men on strike were unorganized when they left the employ of the United Railroads. Disgusted with the intolerable conditions imposed upon them by the company, more than 1700 men went on strike and for six weeks past have been making a heroic effort to win their fight for freedom, humanity and democracy. During that time there have been but five desertions from the ranks of the strikers and the spirit and enthusiasm of the men on strike and their determination to win this fight is even more keen today than it was when the strike was inaugurated six weeks ago.

Despite vile and malicious stories to the contrary, which have been circulated by the United Railroads and their emissaries, the striking carmen have conducted themselves in an orderly manner, have refrained from violence and have been a credit to the organized labor movement of America.

In an effort to settle the strike, the carmen, through their official representatives, and with the assistance of the officers of the San Francisco Labor Council and other labor leaders, have offered to return to work as union men and to submit the question of wages and hours to arbitration. They have made every concession possible without sacrificing their honor, but every overture made to the United Railroads officials has been ignored by those officials, who have persistently refused to meet with representatives of labor or to receive many of the most prominent citizens of San Francisco who were making an honest endeavor to bring about a speedy and honorable settlement of the strike.

At the present writing a group of citizens representing every element in San Francisco who has the welfare of the city at heart are engaged in an effort to bring order out of chaos by effecting a settlement of the strike that will be satisfactory to all parties directly interested. If these efforts should fail it will not be the fault of the labor movement of San Francisco, which is doing and has done all within its power to end the controversy without sacrificing the principles for which the carmen are fighting.

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty at this time when a settlement of the strike will be reached, but this much can be said: The men now on strike will return to work the moment their union is recognized. And the Carmen's Union is going to be recognized. The time has passed when any employer or group of employers in San Francisco can deny their employees the right of organization and get away with it.

The striking carmen are now a part of the organized labor movement. They have been granted a charter by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. Their organization is known as Local No. 768. The membership of the new Carmen's Union is now close to fourteen hundred, with new members being received daily.

The labor movement of San Francisco and California has rendered valuable aid to the carmen on strike. The trade unionists of the city are refusing to patronize the cars of the United Railroads. The organized wage earners of this city and State have thus far contributed approximately $30,000 in cash to the benefit fund of the striking carmen. This has enabled the union to pay cash benefits ranging from $6 a week to single men and $8 a week to married men, in addition to furnishing provisions and other necessities to the wives and children of the carmen on strike.

It is up to the labor movement to see that the carmen win their fight for freedom, humanity and democracy. The fight was never in better shape than it is today. If the trade unionists and their friends continue to give the striking carmen their moral and financial support the strike will be won. The strike must be won. The very life of the labor movement of this city is at stake. The strike will be won if every trade unionist does his or her duty.

CITY PRINTING CONTROVERSY.

The action of the Board of Supervisors in rejecting the bids of the Neal Publishing Company for printed supplies for the city and county for the fiscal year 1917-1918, which was decided at the meeting held Monday, August 20, 1917 (and which was heretofore reported in these columns), was reconsidered by the board, on motion of Supervisor Hayden, at the meeting held Monday, August 27th. Whereupon Mr. Hayden moved that the report recommending the rejection of the Neal Publishing Company's bids be recommitted to the supplies committee for the reason that he had some information which he thought would bring about a settlement between the Neal Company and the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Unions. This motion was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Brandon, Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, McLeran, Power, Suhr, Welch, Wolfe—10.

Noes—Supervisors Deasy, Hynes, Lahaney, Mulvihill, Nelson, Nolan, Walsh—7

Absent—Supervisor Kortick—1.

The committee met on Tuesday, August 28th, and by a vote of 4 to 1 reaffirmed its position to the effect that Neal's bids be rejected—the following members voting in favor of report: Supervisors Deasy, Mulvihill, Nolan and Walsh. Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher voted against the committee's report, and stated that he would file a minority report in which he would recommend that the contracts for printed supplies be awarded to the Neal Publishing Company. Supervisor Hayden did not appear at this meeting of the committee; but at the call of the chairman of said committee, Supervisor Gallagher, the committee met in special session on Saturday, September 1st. Supervisor Hayden was present at this session, which lasted from 11:30 a. m. to 2:20 p. m. At this time Mr. Hayden introduced a communication he had received from Mr. Geo. F. Neal, of the Neal Publishing Co., which read in part:

"I (Neal) appreciate your (Hayden's) attitude and the position you have placed yourself in through your endeavors to see justice done me and therefore I feel compelled to give your suggestion most serious consideration. I find that within a period of not more than sixty days I can be in a position to have none but union people in my employ, and that without doing an injustice to any of my present employees."

It was explained by representatives of the printing trades that Mr. Neal, in all probability, could have none but union people in his employ within a period of sixty days, * * * if * * * union people desired to work under the open-shop conditions obtaining in the pressroom department of the Neal establishment. And that is where the rub comes!

There is nothing in the world to stop Mr. Neal, or any other office affiliated with the Franklin Printing Trades Association, from entering into contractual relations with the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Unions. Both of these organizations for some time past have been willing, and are taking into membership the non-union employees of the association who feel so inclined. To date, the association has not evinced a desire to negotiate agreements with said unions. All of the pressroom departments of the association offices are being operated on the open-shop basis.

At this meeting (September 1st), the supplies committee again, by a vote of 4 to 1, reaffirmed its position in this matter to the effect that Neal's bids be rejected, and so recommended to the Board on Tuesday, September 4th. At this time the matter was laid over until Monday, September 17th, when, Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher submitted a minority report awarding the contracts to the Neal Publishing Company, and moved its adoption. It failed of passage by the following vote:

Ayes—Supervisors Brandon, Gallagher, Hayden, Hilmer, Hocks, Kortick, McLeran, Power, Suhr—9.

Noes—Supervisors Deasy, Hynes, Lahaney, Mulvihill, Nelson, Nolan, Walsh—7.

Absent—Supervisors Welch, Wolfe—2.

Ten votes are required for the passage of such a proposition.

Whereupon Supervisor Gallagher changed his vote and gave notice that he would move for reconsideration at the next meeting.

Mr. Gallagher appeared before the regular meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council, held last Monday evening, and explained his position in this matter.

The secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council was instructed to appear before the Labor Council, at its next meeting, and request that body to do its utmost, and to use all the influence at its command in an endeavor to gain the support of the labor Supervisors, and others, to the end that the bids of the Neal Publishing Company be rejected by the adoption of the report of the majority of the supplies committee.

FERDINAND BARBRACK.

WORKERS COMING TO THEIR OWN.

Seafaring workers, through organization, have smashed the age-long fiction that "jack tar" cannot protect himself, and these workers now confer with cabinet officials and ship owners to place the American merchant marine on a substantial footing.

Organized sailors have insisted that the decline of this nation's merchant marine can be traced not to the absence of subsidies to ship owners, but because the American boy will not go to sea under conditions that prevailed prior to a few months ago.

This viewpoint was practically agreed to at a conference held in Washington by government officials, seafaring workers and ship owners. The conference call was signed by Secretary of Commerce Redfield and Secretary of Labor Wilson. The unions represented were the International Seamen's Union and its affiliates, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and the American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots and its affiliates. Ship owners present represented the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. The largest ship owning interest present was the International Mercantile Marine Company, known as the "trust."

The conference agreed that the number of seamen in the England-France and coastwise trades should be increased. With this end in view, wages were increased, a bonus of 50 per cent of the wages while in the war zone was granted and $100 compensation for loss of effects caused by war conditions, were agreed to. A certain number of boys will be employed in addition to the usual crew, such boys to have ample opportunity to learn seamanship.

The ship owners will permit representatives of their organized employees to have access to the docks and vessels during reasonable hours, and the workers agreed to join with the owners in an appeal to seamen now employed on shore to come back to the sea.

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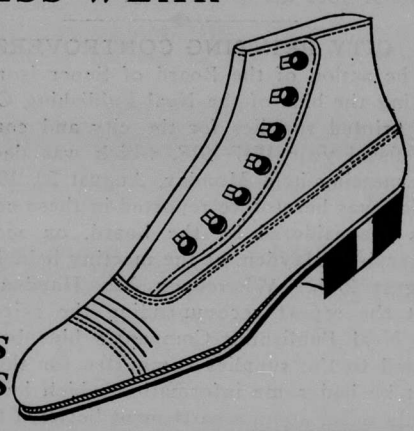

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following deaths in union circles were reported last week: William Carlisle of the teamsters, Harlan A. Fitch of the musicians, James J. Mullen of the teamsters, J. F. McMale of the bartenders, James Garrigan of the printing pressmen No. 24.

Increased salaries have been ordered by the Board of Education for schoolhouse janitors and janitresses who now receive $80 a month or less. By a resolution, unanimously adopted, it was agreed to add $5 a month to the pay of employees in the class stated, the increase to be effective from last July 1st.

A test of the law which prohibits employers from pocketing the tips given to their employees is to be made as a result of the first arrest under the law made on complaint of State Labor Commissioner J. P. McLaughlin. He caused a warrant to be issued in the Police Court for Samuel Farb, who is alleged to have hired a girl at Italian Kelly's, 931 Kearny street, at the checking rack at $10 a week, and to have compelled her to turn over all gratuities. The same custom is said to be practiced by many San Francisco cafes.

More than half of the 3000 members of the Alaska Fishermen's Union, who left this port last spring for northern waters, have returned home, and have been paid off in sums ranging from $400 to $900 each.

J. B. Dale, organizer for the State Federation of Labor, reports the formation of two new unions of butchers in Los Angeles—one of the meat cutters and the other of the packing-house men.

The Labor Council has indorsed the new wage scale and agreement of the Waiters' Union.

The Theatrical Federation has requested the Labor Council to levy a boycott on the St. Francis Theatre, and the matter has been referred to the executive committee for consideration. A report will be made to the Council tonight.

Emil Buehrer, agent of the Label Section of the Labor Council, is preparing a list of all employers in the city, and each of the affiliated unions will be given a list and the members requested to patronize only those who employ union help.

Reports from unions indicate that they are to continue the assessment for the striking carmen until such time as a satisfactory settlement can be reached.

The Bakers' Union urges all unionists to be careful when purchasing French and Italian bread and see to it that only union bread is bought. An effort is being made to organize the Latin bakeries and great help can be rendered by the general public through purchasing only union-made bread.

The Garment Workers' Union of Los Angeles has forwarded a donation of $25 to the striking carmen of this city.

Through its executive council, the International Typographical Union was one of the first trade unions to subscribe for the first issue of Liberty bonds. In the allotment of these bonds the International Typographical Union's subscription was cut from $50,000 to $30,000. Subordinate local typographical unions subscribed to the amount of $54,850, while the subscriptions of individual members and the purchases made through chapel organizations amounted to $1,130,300, bringing the total subscriptions made by members of the International Typographical Union up to $1,215,000. In order that the organization may obtain bonds to the full extent of its subscription on the second Liberty Loan, the executive council of the International Typographical Union contemplates dividing its second subscription between a number of cities.

The appointment by John S. Chambers, State Controller, of A. W. Brouillet, as State Inheritance Tax Agent for San Francisco, was announced a few days ago. Mr. Brouillet is president of the San Francisco Labor Council, and is well known among the labor circles of the State. The fact that the work of the inheritance tax department is that of levying a tax upon large and bloated fortunes makes it seem an opportune time to have a labor man upon that commission.

A PROTEST.

Resolutions adopted by the International Typographical Union, at its sixty-third session, at Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13-17, 1917:

Whereas, The congress of the United States, in considering war taxes, has had several proposals before it relating to the taxing of newspapers, both on the volume of advertising and profits, and by means of increased postage rates; and,

Whereas, The public press, and more especially the labor press, is the bulwark of our liberty and our freedom and a great educational factor, and should be free and untrammeled in its right to express opinions and its opportunity to circulate among the people; and,

Whereas, The newspaper industry is one that does not profit because of war conditions, but, on the contrary, is burdened with unusual financial obligations to the end that it may function at the maximum of efficiency; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the congress should not, without thorough investigation and the fullest knowledge of all of the facts, levy taxes so burdensome to the press as to result in decreased publicity, nor to impose a tax that will materially and unwisely curtail newspaper circulation; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender our aid and assistance to the press of the United States in any way that may be effective in securing for it justice and fair dealing as to direct taxation and indirect taxation.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the New Mission Theatre will present Wallace Reid and Anita King in "The Squaw Man's Son," a sequel to "The Squaw Man." The action of the story is divided between the drawing rooms of the British society and the crude huts of American cattle rangers.

Wednesday and Thursday the usual double program will be shown, featuring Anita Stewart in "The Message of the Mouse," with an all-star cast, including L. Rogers Lytton, Julia Swayne Gordon and Rudolph Cameron. The entrancing love story, "A Naked Soul," will also be presented, with Susan Grandaise, a beautiful story of a young man's sacrifice.

Friday and Saturday, Vivian Martin, a country-wide favorite and star of many of Paramount's best productions, will be seen in "A Kiss for Susie." The usual added attractions will complete this week's program, such as the Burton Holmes Travelogue, Triangle, Keystone and Paramount Pictograph.

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